THE GOSSIP OF EUROPE.

Our London, Dublin, and Paris Correspondence.

Affairs on the East rn Slope of the Atlantic.

&c. &c., &c.

Visit to the Irish Metropolis.

Our Dublin Corresponder GRESHAM'S HOTEL, DUBLIN, July 25, 1853. Route from Liverpool to Dublin-Sights and Scenes by the Way-The Menai Suspension and Tubular Bridges-Convay Castle-Wales, its Men and untains-Crossing the Channel-Landing at Kingston-Young America's First Glimpse of land and the trish"-How to Ride in the Low Backed Car-Dublin, its Exhibition, its Parks, Public Places and People - Emigration - The Parliament of England -- General Affairs, Se., Se. The exhibition (in an imitation Crystal Palace, ade of wood.) is in full blast here, and thinking it probable that you might like to get an American lew of it, I send you these inklungs, taken on the spot, after a survey of several days. And firstly, you nost know that your correspondent is one of a party of travelling Americans, seduced over here, on land ing at Liverpool, by curiosity and reduced railroad bres. The travel from Liverpool to Dublin is performed by railway and steamer in ten hours, if the weather be fair-but the Irish Channel being as uncertain in its moods as everything Hibernian, the time is hard to be calculated precisely. The trip we made took but the regular time. The succeeding

top occupied at least ten hours more, and almost every soul seasick. The fare was thirty shillings. English currency, or \$7 50, with the privilege of reteralog free within a week. They don't ticket your laggage, or pay any attention to the person taking therefore you have the additional privilege of watching over it in transitu, and scuffling to get at it on landing or reaching your destiation. The conductor you see but once, when he inspects your ticket, and you are left to work your own way, pretty much, along the route. Each first class car contains six seats, and is sepa-mated from the others. The second class cars are very uncomfortable in England; in Ireland, almost equal to the first. Still, as money seems to be worth a great deal more here than at home, the chief rush is for the second class cars, from economical motives.

is for the second class cars, from economical motives. A sixpence here goes as far as a "quarter" with us, and the vulgar fractions of copper coin are all carefully exacted and received.

Earring those little inconveniences above specified, the trip is a very pleasant one from Liverpool to Dublin, as the scenery is at once zentle and grand, at different stages of the route. The first difference that strikes the American eye is the general aspect of the country under cultivation, the small plots of ground so carefully tended, the close clipped hedges of green, and the freshness of the foliage, to which the eternal damp, wet, drizzle, and rain which rule here impart a richness unknown in lands of sunshine. As you enter Wales, the mountains (spelt with three Bs and a W) raise their cloud-capped heads, and present those alternations of views and shifting changes of light and shade that make mountain scenery so striking. Their villages, too, look different changes of light and shade that make mountain sce-mery so striking. Their villages, too, look different from the English, and you could fancy yourself in Manhattan, looking on the steeple crowned beaver hats the market women have worn for many genera-tions, and still wear, in spite of the "encroaching Baxon" and his habits. It would be a "model" for Genin or Leary. enin or Leary.

But as you are whisked through Wales at the rate

But as you are whisked through Wales at the rate of about twenty miles an hour, of course you have to take rather a flying glance of its scenery, except during stoppages, which are numerous. There are many objects of interest on this route. The chief of these is Conway Castle, an old rain in excellent preservation, which gives a good idea of the tall houses kept by the bold barons of old, (who were magnificent old robbers, it must be confessed,) and still seems to frown down defiance on the neat modern town which nestles within the area of its old walls, and is built into it, as it were. We guzed with ralls, and is built into it, as it were. We guzed with

on which Gray located the last of the Welch harpers. But of all the heroes with unpronounceable names, who flourished thereabouts, this poetic record alone was associated in our memories with the place. It might have been fancy, but we thought the atmos-phere smelt of leeks, and one of our party swore he aw a Welch rabbit. As he had one for supper the might before, we suspected him of indulging in the The two bridges at Conway—the suspension and

The two bridges at Conway—the suspension and unbular—are two great triumphs of engineering skill. They are, of course, well known to your intelligent readers; but merely to refresh their memories I would state the fact of their paternity being due to the genius of Telford and Stephenson respectively.

The suspension bridge is the most striking to the tye, but engineers award the palm to the tabular as more daringly original in its conception and expensions.

more daringly original in its conception and execu-tion. Both seem to be "dancing on nothing." the ordinary supports below being dispensed with—in the one case the bridge being sustained by chains above; in the other entirely self-supported by the cobesive power of the iron plates supporting it. You travel over the one in the open air, but pass in dark-ness through the tube in the other. Travelling through a tube was a novel sensation to most of us. Light holes pierced at intervals made darkness holes pierced at intervals made darknes, as the train clattered through it with dram melody of rattling iron. At the Mens moffled dram melody of rattling iron. At the Menai Straits, the two experiments are again repeated on a larger scale. The Menai bridge which spans the straits is a most picturesque object, with its airy largery of chains clearly defined against the sky, waving in graceful festoons, and sustaining a slight, fairy looking fabric, with little creeping things cruwling over it, reminding one of the sights seen by Capt Lemmel Guilliver in Lilliput. The tubular is decorated on each side by enormous colossal hons of granite, in the Egyptian style, looking very grim and gigantic, and much more impressive than most of

grante, in the Egyptian style, looking very grim and gigantic, and much more impressive than most of the living lions I have seen. You see I have followed the old advice of praising the bridge that carries you mafely over, but cannot keep you on the road much longer, so I icave them in their straits. Allons.

On reaching Holyhead, a fine, bold rock, generally the first land seen on the outward voyage, when, as usual, you cannot see Cape Clear because it is not clear, you are dumped, together with your baggage, on the steam packet to cross the irish Channel. Sometimes it is very smooth: usually Channel. Sometimes it is very smooth; usually quite the reverse. Generally the passengers imitate the unhappy Mivins, celebrated by Bon Gaultier in his ballads:—

Rocked with a most imples sast motion;
Young Mirins leant him o'er a bulk,
Ama poured his sorrows to the occum.
Duta blue and yellow, signs of wos,
Floshed rainbow like his noble face in,
As saddenly be runhed below.
Crying, "Sleward! steward! bring a basin!"

What the views were we cannot tell, as it was dark when we crossed, and, unlike Diogenes, the ship hung out no lantern. We suspected the color-

ing to be rather watery.

The steamer does not stop at the Dublin Quay, but at Kingston, the chief port of entry, six miles distant from the city. The Kingston and Dublin Railtext from the city. The Kingston and Dublin Railread cars convey you up in twenty minutes, at a trifling cost. They run every half hour, and connect
humediately with the city, this output, its people,
and peregrinators there arriving. We thought we
would try the experiment of the second class cars, as
the distance was so short, and found them very comfortable. An inspection of those on the Liverpool
Railread produced a very different idea of the convemiences afferded the poor poolic in England.

And here you get the first sight of the jaunting car,
or "the low-backed car," which Lover has wedded to
song. It is "an odd-un to look at, but a run-un to
go," and together with its horse and driver, makes a
picture the moment you set your eyes on it.

If, like a certain General, you "love that rich
brogue"—the ansie of the Milesian tongues an naturd—that pleasure will be supersadded; for unmistableaby Hibe main are the accents and the words of the
hospitable invitations you receive from the jaunty

hospitable invitations you receive from the jaunty lacking proprietors of the jaunting cars at the station. Lover, Lever and Thackersy have made our people familiar with the peculiarities of this conveyance, in chape and build; but it would take volumes to porchape and build; but it would take volumes to portary all the characteristics of the drivers—admirable types of that witey, rockless, daring and quick-witted race, whose power over amites and tears seems equally great, and whose history is so provocative of both. Here in the heart of Dublis, on famous Sackville street, within a stone's throw of Trinity College, and a short drive of "the Phaynix" Park, once so celebrated for its "little affairs" of honor, where Barristers Grattan, Floyd, Curran, and their company, "biszed away" at each other before breakfast—to end in reconciliation and "materials of sperits and wather" before midnight—in this locale it is difficult to prevent the shadows of departed greatness from obprevent the shadows of departed greatness from ob-searing the snashlac of present medicerity, apparent-by contented in its allogiance to the once reviled and resisted "Saxon," whose red-coated servants are seen everywhere, and who are reviewed twice a week, ten thousand at a time, on the parade ground in the fa-mous park above mentioned, comprising several falles within its area.

hin its area. To recur to the jainting car, if the truth must be sold, it is more picturesque to view than pleasant to side in, until you "get the hang of it," fer, unless

you lean on the centre cushion on your elbew, and held on to the rading, it the road he rough, you stand a chance of being jolded out. If you do lean on your elbow, the position is painful until you gat used to it, moreover, the attitude is the reverse of graceful or elegant. Besides, if it raise, as it is apt to de every fitteen minutes in this moist region, you are bound to get wet, either in your apperior or inferior parts. No untrella cun protect bodt; and, if a modern overcoat be your wear, the alriness of your legs will surprise y a. Bot the contrivance can be readered very agreeable under certain circumstances. The Irish genius is eminently social, and its embodiment is manifested in the car, as well as the love of open air and scenery; for, from the "low-backed" you look into the open face of nature. It is the popular conveyance, and when you see Paddy on a car bound for the strawberry beds on Sunday, (the great bload for the strawberry beds on Sunday, (the great bload for the strawberry beds on Sunday, (the great bload for the strawberry beds on Sunday, (the great bload for the strawberry beds on Sunday, (the great support than the leather strap of our stages, in case of any sudden joit or other peril of the road. The car carries six with the diver, and these auxiliarres conduce greatly to the comfort of the passeager. When alone, he flads it rather rocky, not to mention the other desagement, to which, in his solitary condition, he is solject.

The rates of charge would shock the soul of a New York hackman. You can hire a cab to carry you anywhere in the city for 6de, or by the hour for 1s. for the first and 6d. for every subsequent bour you detain him, and six persons can go for this charge, the maximum allowed by law. Semewhat of a contrast to New York charges, et?

The varieties of cabs are numeraus; the private carriages few, very few indeed. The nobility and gentry only seem to sport them, and the sight of the pampered looking and bedizened flunkies joling in them in the limited to kick the flunki

plebs (or masses) have a brogue "rich" indeed, the gesture giving their meaning better than their words. This question is about as troublesome as ever to the "sister kingdom." The last London Times gives a debate on one of the Irish "Crime and Outrage" bills before Pariament, from which those facts are gleaned that follow:—Opposition having been made to the passage of the bill, on the ground of the "tranquillity" of Ireland, Sir J. Young said it is "to guard against the banchul cflect of Ribbonism, and the great misfortune of that system was, that "to guard against the baneful effect of Ribboniss, and the great misfortune of that system was, that however tranquil the state of the country, it was never certain that it might not exist, and lately even several parts of Ireland had been served with menacing notices. Though the South and West were now perfectly tranquil, he was sorry to say there was still some disturbed feeling in the North." Further on in the same debate the fact was stated that there were twenty-one countries under proclamation, and in some the same debate the fact was stated that there were twenty-one counties under proclamation, and in some of these great apprehensions and tendencies to outrage. "Under proclamation" means in a state of pupulage, inhabitants not permitted to have arms in their possession, and subject to other restrictions. The vote on postponement of the passage of this bill stood 23 to 141, showing the idea entertained in Parliament as to the actual condition of Ireland.

The report of the commissioners appointed for that purpose, gives some interesting information as to Irish emigration, commencing in 1847 and running down to 1853. Here are some of the statistics:—
1847, Emigration. 219,885

1847, Emigration 219,585 1848 "181,316 1849 "218,842

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Paupers (able-bodied) in poor houses, in Jan., 1851..... Do. 1852.....

ling reconnoissances.

As Charles Lamb said, these books "no gentle As Charles Lamb said, those books "no gentle man's library should be without," were those he would most sednously eschew, so may the public well exclaim, "from guide books and those who follow them" good Lord deliver me. A good pair of cycs—legs ditto—an inquisitive dispositson, and a turn for pumping out information, combined with a propensity for diving into out-of-the-way places, are worth all the guides and guide books ever recovered.

have a remote recollection of having promised you at the commencement of this opi-tolary pilgrim-age, an account of the Dublin Exhibition of inani-mate as well as animated things. I can "take no steps backward." at present, to verify this suspicion, but will, "in the course of human events," perform

the pleasing task.

A file of the HERALD has just been put into my A ne of the Handle has just been put into my hands; consequently, with the rapture with which the mother clasps the new-born babe, (or any other raptures) do I turn from my labors of love to em-brace your duny darling, presenting in its houest face the countenance of an old friend.

A TRAVELLING AMERICAN.

The Gossip of the English Metropolis.

Our London Correspondence

ALBENABLE STREET, PLOCADILLY, LONDON, July 20, 1853.

The Eastern Dispute-Latest Review of the Subject-The Sinews of War Supposed to be Wanting The Commerce of England with Russia and Austria—A Decided Opposition to the Maine Law—A Temperance Hall Blown Up with Gunpowder-Theatricals-Presentation of a " Baton" to Jullien-Jullien's Speech-IEs Disquisition upon Music and Poetry-Stetch of his Biograplay - A London Introduction to the New Yorkers. Up to the present moment we have scarcely anything better than rumor to make the framework of in such

an article on the very wearisome subject of the Eastern question. Within the last week, however, most people, whether in London or Paris seem to have made up their minds to send the Czar right about face, and make him, nilly-willy, eat the olive of peace, putting the best face he can on the unp'easant operation. And what has given rise to this generally perveding nation respecting the future? Why, certain meaningless diplomatic propositions have been sent from the great mediating powers-plasters, as it were, for the Emperor's honor; and nothing else is anticipated but that he will apply them, be relieved-become himself again. But lo ! only yesterday the papers bring us a very different tale, and perhaps somewhat more to be relied on than any we have had for the last three weeks. It tells us of both parties : first, that the Saltan, hopeless of all success of friendly negotiation, and alarmed by news of the Russian flect's ap proach to the Bosphorus, sent to request the imme diate presence of the French and English navies before Constantinople, and that five ships of war are now snugly ensconced in Silliski Bay, within gun shot of its walls ; and, on the other hand, we hear that his Czarship now haughtily demands, before even entering on negotiations, a distinct recognition by the Sultan of the justice of the Muscovite claims to the virtual sovere guty of a large portion of Abdul Medjid's Christian subjects; in the next place, distinctly refusing to withdraw his forces from the principalities until the Porte has settled the longpending and still unsettled account alleged to be due to Possia for her former occupation of these provinces, accompanied by a further demand for payment of the expenses incurred by the Czar in the present campaign; besides which, he declines even entering into any negotiations with the mediating powers until the combined fleets have left Besika Bay. Such is stated to be the substance of the letter of the French envoy at St. Petersburg to the Foreign Office at Paris : but-mark what followshe adds that the Czar had expressed himself well satisfied" with the suggestions contained n the private note addressed to him by the French government. Does not this savor extremely like louble-dealing-hunting with the hounds and running with the hare? The news, however, come

ning with the hare? The news, however, comes from too good a quarter to doubt its authenticity; and under all the circumstances, much as the French and English papers and our own ministers tak of a friendly termination of the dispute, we, for ourselves, have no other hope of its solution but by war—bullets, balls and bayonets. If, nevertheless, all should still end in smoke, without striking a blow or pulling a trigger, we must ascribe it not to any urwillingness on the part of the principal contending powers to cut each other's throats, but to the dearthon both sides of that crop which omes from the diagings—that money which has very properly bean denounced as the magna viritamenta malorum. Even the Emperor of all the Russias, with the gold of the Urd mountains at his back, is well known not to havehis treasury over full of the sinews of war; and as for the Sultan he is still more notoriously "the gattleman in difficulties," having an army ill paid, ladly fed and accoutred, and still worse disciplined, while all his ready-money from the late bank loan has been absorbed by anticipation, and provisions for his army in the Eaklan at this present time are not for out. and accounted, and still worse disciplined, while all his ready-money from the late bank loan has been absorbed by anticipation, and provisions for his army in the Balkan at this present time are pair for only in part by money, the other part by bills on Constanticople, which are accepted by the inhabitants with a relactance which speaks but poorly for his credit. It is evident, then, that the chances of wir depend mainly on the conduct of France and Engand, and we look with great interest and no little impatience to the clearing up of the mystery which surrounds the conduct of the ministries on both sides of the channel. Far, indeed, from satisfactory has it hither to been; but we trust that the governments of two of the most liberal countries, professedly, in Europe will not cover themselves with eternal disgrace by pusillanimously succumbing to the tyranmical demands of the great Despot of the North—the representative, par excellence, of modern tyranny and absolutism.

The English people have ever evinced a manful resolution to resist, when necessary, any inselence of foreign despotism, whether manifested against ourselves or those with whom we hold the most important commercial relations; or, in other words, those who to us, as traders, are our best customers, and for that reason have a strong claim on our protection and supmort. And who are these? the hif-

portant commercial relations; or, in other words, those who to us, as traders, are our best enstowers, and for that reason have a strong claim on our protection and support. And who are these? the hill-savage Muscovites, or the tyrant-stricken Austrians? No such thing—for serfs and slaves are worth little as customers to a free commercial people. Look at our returns from the Board of Trade, reader, and you will there find that Piedmont and Holland, the Zollverein States, Belgium and France, small as is their territory compared with those of Russia and Austria, are infinitely more valuable to us as an industrious people, than the unwieldly empires, with their ninety millions of vassals, which are governed by the courts of St. Petersburg and Vienna. Let us make the comparison again, on other and quite different grounds. Industry and liberty, civilized wants and civilized rights, are generally found together; nor, regarding curselves as a free people, is that all possible for us to be indifferent to the development and progress of freedom of those with whom we commercially associate. Indeed, it is equally important to our safety, our honor, and our profit, that other countries shall have free tailf, free alters and ant to cur safety, our honor, aid our profit, that other countries shall have free taiffs, free altars, and equal laws; and, in fact, we should be quite unfit to maintain our post in the advanced guard of the world's civilization, did we for any transient con-siderations prove ourselves recreants, and so desert this policy and faith. We desire to be at peace with the whole world—nay, we are most auxious to do

maintain our post in the advanced guard of the world's civilization, did we for any transient considerations prove ourselves recreants, and so desert this policy and faith. We desire to be at peace with the whole world—nay, we are most auxious to do so—for we live and thrive by the arts of peace. It is not, indeed, our wish to meddle with the internal tyranny by which the populations of Abstria and Russia are shut out from all the benefits of religious toleration, free trade, putile discussion, and trial by jury; but when the patentates of those countries propose to extend their tyrannic influence, and make others feel the oppressor's rod, matter become altogether changed, nor can we, or ought we—as the vanguard of liberty—to suffer these absolutist powers further to curtail the freedom of the European world; besides, we cannot afford that they should long be suffered to do so; and no povernment, however constituted, can long continue to exist is England which is subject to the susption of endavoring to thwart this resolution of the national will against tyrannical aggression. Lord Aberdeen, then, may be quite sure that if he still peads in his undecided inoperative policy, the days of his administration are number; and the people viil manifest a power to expel lar, far greater than that even of royally itself to retain him, and all he collective talents of his medly cabinet.

The tectotal question has recently me with rather a strange illustration, in the shape a agapow-derexpiosion. An attempt has been lade to enforce temperance by law on the New-Branswickers—and so, by very of retallation, the opponents of the cold-water cure blew up the Richmond Amperance Hall with gunpowder. Thus, force is multyforce; and we should be glad to knew how the laterests of the question are kenelitted by violence on either side. We on this side of the Atlantic hare an oh law that inflicts a penalty on people that absent themselves from church—but who is his senses would shink of increasing the religious tradencies of Frighmen by

sensible people are pretty well asked that a man can no more to make solor than a voman chaste by the strong arm of he law.

As our friends aross the Atlantic may, periaps, need some reform a their civic vericles, we will tell them a lew of thenew regulations that have raised such an emoute among our metapolitan cabbles, those men who in par excellence the polished and refired of London's population! here yeek with a number or badg, standing in any sweet or place, is to be deemed pying for bire, and he driver can be compelled to the las fane, unless traviously hired, which he is bound to prove. The liver has the option of being diven by time or distance, on expressing his wish a the commencement of the rille; but otherwise the ayment is for distance, when triving from place teplace—and the fares are sixpense for an, le or an less distance, and for any distance over a mb. Sixpe or per mile, the cabman to receip the hereful of alfractions, parted a mile. If, however, the hirer wises to be directled mile. If, however, the hirer wises to be directled mile. If, however, the hirer wises to be directled from the fare is shall legan in a given a to be directled and in another, and the property of the party of all fractional parts, as a fore. Good Master Cabble, moreover, meet drive for the excess of rate, according to a distance after. These roles apply only where two percents a book, are given, and in such cases ound to carry a reasonable quantity or each; but where more than two a can demand sixeonee with (not sixeone r all above two driven in the vehicle of t all above two driven in his vehicle and se twopence a package is to he paid, be-

yord the fare, for every package carried outside the cab. Back fares are wholly abolished. Again, muster calibue—a sore point, doubles—must deliver to each hirer a printed ear!, specifying the number of his vehicle, and such other matters as the polico commissioners may be hard-hearted enough to order; and—wort blow of all on the illused larvie—his hirer, in case of dispute, may order him to drive, hike a prisoner to his doom, to the nearest police effice, that his dedinquencies way be framed at and panished by Miesas Heavy, Singhum, A'Backett, and ether stony-hearted markstrates, who love neither cabible for cabbie to markstrates, who love neither cabible for cabbie to markstrates, who love neither cabbie to read to the nearest legislation has been in many instances, we cannot but congratulate for the property of the success of his efforts in making cabbie a better bey.

The "Favorita," which has for the last three weeks been drawing immense houses at the Italian Opera, and bringing down cart loads of bouquets on Girli and her lady comrades, was on Saturday laid acide on account of the real fillness of poor Marlo, and in its stead we had the somewhat backneyed and netter very popular opera of 'Otello,' which, though studded with beauties such as Rossini alone could eliet from the muse, is very usequally written, and by no means agreeable, owing to its frequent and ridiculous "improvements"—Heaven save the mark!—on the text of Shakspeare. Grisis' Deademona, (which we never see but to admire,) exhibited the same wonderful execution of the music, the same powerful declamation in the protest o' her innocence, and the same exquise tendercuss and pathos in the latter scenes. Tamberlik was the Otello; and here we mused Mario—the best since Rubin; for Tamberlik has certainly neither the grace of action nor the round sweetness of scalization that characterises Mario, the prince of fluors, though in troth he vince and another than the continual continual continual continual continual continual continual continual contin beyond the night of ages and ages past; for in the time of Laban, the escorts of all strangers warbled forth plaintive strains to an accompaniment of in-strumental music, about 1,856 years before the birth

of our Saviour.

All known people had their poetic effusions, which were sung, and served originally to conserve historical traditions of great events.

All Julien, qui

" Souvenez-vous que c'est toujours, M. Jullien, qui parle!"

"Sourceac-rous que c'esttoujours, M. Jullien, qui parle!"

It was Pythagoras who established or generated the first cera'n and fundamental rules of this sublime art, six hundred years before the Christian era. Struck with the variety of sound caused by a black-smith's bammers, which attuned the intervals of four or live to an octave, he concluded that it was caused by the difference in the weight of the hammers. He formed a rude instrument of cords, of equal length, but of various sizes and weight, after the style of the hammers, and found the desired result. It was on this principle he imagined the monocorde.

I should be trespassing far too much on your space were I to recapitulate all M. Jullieu said, and shall, therefore, come at once to a slight sketch of his history:—Antonio Jullien, his father, was band master of the Cert Suisse, in the revolution of 1789, when that regiment was savagely butchered in defence of royal dotards, at the Louvre. Antonio was fortunate enough to escape, and he forthwith sought safety in another clime. After "hair breadth escapes," he reached Italy, and at Rome joined the Pope's body guard, and subsequently lost his heart to a bright eyed lass of the Holy City. Matrimony was the first result, and a happy one too, for Antonio Jullien had to congratulate himself upon an alligance with a lady of some distincone too, for Antonio Jullien had to congratulate his self upon an alliance with a lady of some distinc-tion, both in birth and mental acquirements. The second result of the union of this affectionate couple tion, both in birth and mental acquirements. The second result of the union of this affectionate couple occurred near Sisterone, in the French Alps, on the 23d of April, 1812, at a "Chalet," where "our" Jullien was born. Antonio Jullien yearned to see his native land—bright, sunny, laughing France—again, and thither were they wending their steps when Providence bestowed upon them a son and heir. This joyous event caused a change in their original plans, and Antonio Jullien took up his quarter at Sisterone, surrounded by the towering Alps, and truly proud and happy in the love of his charming partner, and in the growing affection of his little boy. They both, with longing anxiety, looked forward to the hour "when young love's first voice would lisp forth his parents names."

At Sisterone Antonio Jullien taught singing, and strange to say his little son evinced a great dislike to all musical sounds; indeed, it was not till about the age of eight or nine that an intuitive genius for harmony displayed itself, to the great joy of his parents. The boy had been allowed to run wild amidst the mountainous scenery of the vicinage, where, doubtless, those ancient music masters—the birds—had, with the excellence of their instinctive music, the brilliancy of their variations, and the neatness of their execution, effected that which was beyond the power of his father, i. e. the developement of our hero's genius. It is said, that at this time he acquired the various soffeggios from "detemps, on temps," hearing them, and with so much excellence that he could

ro's genius. It is said, that at this time he acquired the various solleggies from "detemps, en temps," hearing them, and with so much excellence that he could repeat them with astonishing precision and fluency. It is father, surprised at the prospect of being able to make his little boy an accomplished artist, cultivated his youthful voice, and tought him many pretty Freuch and Italian ditties, and gave concerts in the principal towns of Southern France, where his "lettic behaviourse," the young varietier was regarded by the public with fond enthusiasm. Soon after this cur here, probably from the too premature extended of a delicate organ, lost his voice—"Spes tutiasima calla."

tissima calis."

The perents were in despair, and "le petit Jul-The parents were in despair, and "le petit Jul-lien" returned to his Alpine birthplace, where he devoted himself with assignity to the stady of the violin, and soon became master of most of the diffi-cultes of that king of instruments—so much so that his father took him to the principal cities of Italy, giving concerts in each. The young violinist was everywhere popular; and on one occasion, at the Theatm Reale, at Turin, he was, by command of the Queen, popped directly from the stage to the royal box, where he received affectionate and substantial marks of regal approbation—Tunden fit surveilus arter.

Eventually the Julliens took up their abode a Eventually the Julliens took up their abode at Marseilles, where they became acquainted with A1-neiral de Chary, then in command of the Levant feet, who menaged to induce them to forego the musical profession in favor of "a life upon the ocean wave." Both, father and son, entered the may, in which service they remained some three or four years, and were both present at the battle of Navarino, in 1827. After this celebrated emagement, Admiral de Chapy, with the assistance of the Julliens, b I improviste, pave a grand concert on beard his ship, in honer of Admiral Codrington. The English safer was so delighted with young Jullien's fidding and general behavior, that he inspected him with a friendly grasp, accompanied by the assurance that he would never loss sight of him. It is said the gallient Admiral has faithfully kept his word, and that M, Jullien has never been at a loss for a substantial friend.

discipline and penetrated to the parental heart of the

discipline and penetrated to the parental heart of the brave old roloier. The colonel was not only tourned by the tale of fillat love, but was completally won over to the young soldier's cance, so much so, that he inemediately interceded for him, and with great of officelty obtained his pardon from the general in cammand of the district, thas saving him from an Ignominious death. Shortly after this narrow excape, Automo Jullien, his father, purchased his discharge, a matter of much disficulty, seeing his then—through age and the bankruptey of a large itdian banking house—straitened circumstances.

Young Jullien's heart and soul borned with a secret love of the musical art, and, with Knaosack on back, he footed it to be belle Paris, with full determination of overcoming all difficulties and entering the Conservatoire. Six nonths had sear rely elapsed when industry and ocrseverance met with its just reward. The ever memorable Cherubini, then the director, took a great funcy to young Jullien, and established him almost as a private elève, and particularly directed the attention of his protège to the study of sacred music. The advantage accruing from the tuition of so great a mussiro, as may be surmised, kindled the fire of the aspirunt, and brought torth all the natural genus, as would the bright, warm rays of the sun develope in blushing succession, the beautiful thats of some sweet rosebud. He, indeed, made rapid strides, and his profledency attracted the attention, may, more, secured to him the friendship of Signor Rossini, (it is not necessary for me to inform your musical readers anything about that great and favorite composer.) whose kindaess has been unbounded, and by whom he was perfected in counterpoint. On quitting the Conservatoire, through the interest of his illustrious and talented patrons, M. Jullien obtained the important appointment of Directur of the celebrated concerts of the Champs Elysées, and the balls of the Académie Royale. In this position he was enabled to make himself a public favorite,

"Liberté toute entieré !" In accordance with M. Jullien's generally admitted liberality, he opened old Drury in 1847, as an English Opera, and produced not only a first-rate repertoire, but provided artists of celebrity to interpret it. In this season, our great English tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, made his debut.

this season, our great English tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, made his delicit.

From time to time, he has brought forward Mesdames Persiani, Anna Zerr, Jetty Treftz, Love, Anna Thillon, Fitzwillism, and many other female vocalists of celebrity, and Mesers. Pischeck, Formes and Whitworth. He has never allowed any instrumentalist of talent to lay aside unheard, and was ever on the qui vice to give rising talent a helping hand. Messicurs Vivier, Koenig, Wuille, Reickart, the brothers Mollinhauer, and a host of others, but for M. Jullien might have wasted their talents in some out-of-the-way continental town.

One word or two more, and I will wind up with my autograph. "Pietro il Grande," produced with great brilliancy and success at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, was M. Jullien's last triumph. All I have now to say is to request in the name of our metropolitan play-going public, that you will treat M. Jullien well, and mind and not keep him too long, or "look out for squalls."

Don Caesar.

The Gossip of the French Metropolis.

Our Paris Correspondence Paris, July 28, 1853.

The Imperial Trip Postponed—Reasons for the Change of Intention—Movements of Napoleon— Camp Exercises-Steam Communication with New York-The " Foreign Correspondents" and their Sentence-Law Suits and Decisions of the Courts-M. Proudhon in Paris-The Kozsta and Eastern Difficulties-Our Position Abroad-Distinguished Americans in Paris-Hurry Out the Ambassador, &c.

The journey of the Emperor and Empress to the Pyrenées is decidedly abandoned, and I am able to give my readers all the particulars of the postpone ment of that pleasure excursion. It is generally rumored here that the only cause of this change in the projects of the imperial couple is the uncertainty of the events which may arise out of the Turkish question in Europe, and that Louis Napoleon being obliged to have daily reports from his ministers and to be ready at any moment, cannot leave Paris in such an important period of his reign. The true reason of the postponement of Louis Napeleon's journey to the Pyrenées is to be attributed to the bility of the police finding out the ramifica tions of the plot made to murder the Emperor during his journey, by the secret societies of the red republican party. Despite all the exertions made by the Prefect of Police and his agents to discover the secret of these societies and their members, they can not succeed, owing to the manner in which they are divided, knowing not the names of each other, and being only subscribed by figures and numbers. Such is the truth about the postponement of the voyage to Eaux Bonnes. It has been decided that there would be much danger for the Emperor to go there; and though he was not afraid, he thought it prudent to yield to the wishes of his ministers and family. Thus it is certain that Louis Napoleon is still at St. Cloud, though several of the newspapers of the departments had asserted that the Emperor had arrived at Bordeaux incognito, under the name of M. and Mme. Ducos, the present Minister of Navy, and his wife. This is the most stupid canard ever invented by the French press. In the meantime the old Castle of Pau, in he department of the Basses Pyrenees, which has been given to the Emperor, has been newly refitted; all the apartments have been furnished with new furniture, and the ancient tapestries, which were stored in the closets of the chateau, hung in their former places. Many artists have also been sent from Paris, and new livery stables built. In the northern part gardens, and terraces have also been arranged. In short, every thing was ready to receive the imperial couple; but it proves useless -they will not go. Now, such are the plans adopted for the autumn by the Emperor. After having placed himself at the head of the troops of Satory, with which he will proceed to Complegue, where a grand dinner will be offered to the offices, he will go to Fontain-bleau, Trianon, end, perhaps to Hambonillet. The Duke and Duchess of Albe are on the eve of return-

Duke and Duchess of Albe are on the eve of returning to Spain.

The comp of Satory is always animated at Versailes, and the daily exercises and military displays of the troops are often witnessed by the Emperor. On Tuesday last, Marshal Magnan, aided by a very brilliant stail, passed the review of the army, and ordered several extraordiurry mancauves to take place. No accident occurred, and the mustering of fered a grand sight to the numerous strangers who were on the upot.

On Monday last Louis Napoleon received, le private audience, at Et. Cloud, Messrs, Gauthlier brothers.

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From mutation to mutation, on leaving the navy,
Juliea file inspired with a feeling of horoson, enlisted as a solder in the filty-fourth regiment of in
barry. The dull monotony and rigid discipline of is
son of Mara ill suited the active temperament and
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and the receive our congratulations.

in New York) and Rouge, all absent from France

in New York) and Rouge, all absent from France, have been sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 tranes. The others were also sentenced to prison and to a fine, and at the end of their time will be sent to Cayenne, in South America. Three only have been set free.

The trial of M. Jeanne, the legitimist proprieter of the stationery store of Passage Christoni, who, for long years has been exhibiting the lify flower of France, and portraits of Henry V., against all the prohibitions of Louis Philippe, the republic, and Louis Napoleon, comes off to-merrow. This affair is called the "Plot of Vincennes," though no one can tell why. Aprepos, of the legitimists, a great number of persons were arrested on the 20th inst. at Cette. Department of Herault, for having organized dimers in commemoration of the fete day of Count de Chambord. The police invaded she places where these dimers were given, and found emblems of feurs de lys, portraits of Henry V., white flage, &c. These legitimists will no doubt be sentenced to several months imprisonment.

These legatimists will no doubt be sentenced to several months imprisonment.

To sum up these lawnits, I will mention here the sentence to death of the man who, on the 1st of October, 1852, murdered, at Uses, the Count of Dangmartin, mayor of that city, who was starting to be present at the entry of Louis Napoleon, then President of France, in the city of Nimes. This man, named Monet, was a very ill-tempered character, and much feared by his countrymen. He had conceived, for private and political motives, the most violent hatred against the Mayor of Uses.

The decree of Louis Napoleon relative to the admission into France of grain from Great Britain, free of duty, is much approved by the whole population. The quantity of grain grown in France is calculated to amount to from 145 to 150 millions of hectolitres. The quantity of flour used in France amounts to 380 hectolitres a day, which is 30,000 tons. The average yearly importation of grain in France is 1,225,000 hectolitres, whilst the exportation is only 730,000 hectolitres. The flour exported out of France is quite considerable, but it only consists of flour made with foreign grain, particularly at Marseilles. The importation of the grain wanted for the alimentation of France would employ above 2,000 ships a year, and it has been deemed promet and necessary to have a depot of grain at the disposal of France in its vicinity, to have an immediate supply in case of scarcity.

The budget of the city of Paris is now given te

vicinity, to have an immediate supply in case of scarcity.

The budget of the city of Paris is now given tested deliberation of the municipal council, and I have found out that the custon house duties of the city are quite diminished. They only amount to 35,500,000f., whilst ten years ago they were 40,000,000f. The flower trade has much increased, and as there is also a tax upon the introduction of plants in Paris, I have to mention it in this article. The rent paid by the people who hire chairs to the public, on the Boulevards, in the gardens as well as in the Champs Elyssés, are paid 5,250f.; 7,000f.; and 8,000f. perplace. The seffee house, called Cafés Chanteres pays a rent of 6,000f. a year, and the Carcus of the Empress, in the Champs Elyssés, has a rent of 1,830f. a, year.

year.

The commerce of France is somewhat revived at this present moment. The banking houses are now buying public securities, and the mason works has been resumed on a large scale. Several projects of railways have just been submitted to the government. Different lines of trans-atlantic steamers are also ready to be organized. All these are signs of prosperity; but how long will this state of things last? No one can tell.

No one can tell.

The imperial government has ordered that the prefectures of the departments should be visited by special inspectors. The nine persons named to perform that duty will leave within a few days. They will be assisted by several members of the Council of State.

We have bad the visit in Paris of M. Proudhon,

will be assisted by several members of the Council of State.

We have had the visit in Paris of M. Proadhon, the renowned socialist, who was allowed to come here to make several searches at the grand library of Rue Richelieu, for a work which he intends publishing. Proudhon is always the same, more republican than any other, and criteising on the chiefs of demagogur. Having been asked to tell if he entertained any hope to see another 1848, "I will have no such hope," replied be, "till I see Mazzini, Kossuth, Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin & Co. kept prisoners at Charenton, and detaired in irons." Proudhon is writing a philosophical book on theology.

The best news is received from Corsica, where, according to the reported news, all the most redoubted bandith have been taken prisoners by the police. It is expected that within a few years the rovengeful manners of the Corsicans will be totally reformed.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has changed the sentence of Guerazzy, Petrachi, and Valsanchy (detention for life) into that of banishment. These three political exiles will have to give their word of honor not to remain in or return to Italy. They are to be taken on board of a steamer to Marseilles, from whence their intention, I am told, is to depart for the United States, the land of the free.

The affair of Kostza, the refugee now detained at the Consulate of France, at Smyrna, is still unsettled. The great question is to know whether the ex-Secretary of Kossuth is an American or not. I have been told by an American gentleman who visited me yeaterday, and who had just arrived from Smyrna, that this affair was of a most extraordinary kind. First of all, Kostza never went to America with Kossuth but with Apollonia Jagallo and Colonel or General Johnship Lee; and when the Concurs and keeping the had given orders to his satellites to take possession of a certain Kassel, who was accused of having been plotting against the life of the Emperator of Austria. Unfortunately Kostza was captured in his place; and when the Concurs w and Hongarian retorces living at Constantinople gave a seremade to Air. Marsh, and the Ambassador of the United States appeared at his balcony and uttered three hurrahs in favor of Italy. Hungary, and the land of America. Such is the state of affairs at present. A letter received from Smyrna, dated the 13th inst., assures us that the St. Louis had quitted that port as soon as the two Austrian frigates Bellona and Novarra had entered the harbor; but I doubt the fact, for it is derived from an English

The question of the Oriental difficulties is still one of the most confused which has ever existed. No one can understand what means, on one side the negotiations for peace, and on another the continuation one can understand what means, on one side the negotiations for peace, and on another the continuation of armaments. In our opinion, there is a very prominent rivalry between England and Russia, which may be thus explained:—Where will be the preponderating power of Europe? Either in the Black Sea, with the Moscovite flag, or in the Red Sea, under the British standard. Black or Red, such is the question of this game. It is a positive fact that Emperor Nicholas does not acknowledge to France and England, no more than to Prussia and Austria, the right to interfere in a difficulty which is only relative to Turkey and himself; consequently the Czar has declared that he will receive no proposition but through the channel of Abdul Medjid and his Divan. But in the meantime, the Turkish government has most solemnly protested against the entry of the Russian troops into its territ ory; and the people of Constantinople manifested their anger as soon as the news was known in the city. According to report, it has been decided that the two British and French fleets could not remain longer at Besika, and that they had to proceed into the harbor of Constantinople. Admiral Hamelin had taken the command of the French fleet, and Admiral La Susse had returned to Toulon.

Much talk is entertained here, among the respectable Americass, of a secret treaty which has lately been signed by Commedere Stringham, of the United States Navy, and the Saltan, by which the harbor o Marmarizzahad been granted to America, for the sun of \$500,600, which would be paid, cash down, is gold specie. It is certain that our Commodore has anchored his three frigates in the ceater of the Turkish squadron, in the Pesphoras, and has dedured that he had nothing to do with the treaty of 1841.

In the meantime, the British Ambassador, who

Tarkish squadron, in the Pesphorus, and has declared that he had nothing to do with the treaty of 1941.

In the meantime, the British Ambassador, who heard the romor of the treaty, has declared that his government had the desire to obtain a harbor in the island of Candia. Thus stands the question. As for the Emperor of Russia, he will, no doubt, in duprocess of time, annex Turkey to Russia. How loop will he wait for it? That is the question. All Europe, at this present epoch, and even the civilize world, is in a state of internal revolution, with the exception of Russia and the United States—they are the only two homogeneous, conquering and annexing countries that exist. Even China is a revolutionary country. Russia will gradually annihilated Turkey, and swallow it into her dominions, as the Arabs did with Spain. Indeed, Coastantinople is at threatened now as was Granada, under Boabdia and Rome, when besieged by Attilla and his Hunt is generally believed among the diplomats of France, that the present state of affairs—as regard war or peace in Europe—will exist unsettled till the end of the serson; but them, bostilities will begi or peace will be signed.

Among the last arivals of Americans in Par I take great pleasure to mention the Hon. Calc Lyon of Lyonsdale, just returned from a long an very interesting tour of Egypt, the Holy Land Greece, Turkey, Austria, and Germany. The distinguished gentleman was, on the Four of July lant, at the Asiatic scores, above Costantinople, at the fashionable place call the Sweet Vaters, and there he delivered an oration which he made a brief history of Turkey, allude to the Americans affairs, and was quite successfuncing the numerous and respectable audience which was present, I heard samed Loud Carlisle, Lord Eward Russelt, the Persian Ambassador, and sever distinguished ruillionaires, not to forget Mr. Marend all Americans present at Constantinople, as in Paris, a series of ciques among the Agent cans Hyring or visiting there.

as in Paris, a series of cliques among the Age cans living or visiting there. So much the better. Before concluding this long and perhaps tedis letter, I have to express here the wishes of an i mense number of Americans, who are requesting t American government to hasten to send an ambas dor to Paris. The interests of our countrymen are